

behaviour under various political or economic circumstances ? And the causation in terms of which they must interpret these actions, must seek understanding and consequent power to influence and control, can and must be in the main teleological. Economics is doubly teleological; for it is the science of the purposive activities by means of which men seek to satisfy the desires, the purposive strivings, of men and women for material goods. It is true that as a science its status, achievement, and methodology are still unsatisfactory ; but that is mainly due to the slowness of many of its exponents freely to recognize its essentially psychological nature, and especially to those confused leaders who, like Pareto, following the bulk of the biologists in the prejudiced thinking which refuses to recognize the teleological nature of human activity, have attempted to model economics upon the physical sciences.<sup>1</sup>

The Germans have recognized the peculiar status of these sciences of the chief forms of human activity by setting them apart from the natural sciences, under the head of *Geistes-wissenschaften*. But though set apart as a distinctive group, they remain sciences ; for their methods are the methods of science, namely, observation, enumeration, measurement, empirical generalization, deduction, verification. It is true that, in this group of sciences, experiment is difficult and rare (not in principle but in practice) ; but that is true in even higher degree of geology and astronomy. It is due in part to this difficulty,

but in part also to mere historical accident,  
that the  
sciences of this group remain relatively  
rudimentary. It  
is very conceivable that they might have  
taken the lead

<sup>1</sup> Cf. my article ' Pareto as a Psychologist' in the  
*Journal of Social Philosophy*, Vol. I, No. i.